

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 837.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1802.

[Vol. XVI.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY DANIEL BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM WEST.

Has Received and is just Opening,
In the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Tegar-

A Handsome Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hard Ware,
Queens' Ware, &
Glass Ware,

Which have been bought on good terms, and will be
sold for CASH, at a Cheap as any in the State.

No Credit can be given on any terms.

P. S. I have on hand and unopened,
an Invoice of MERCHANDISE, to a
considerable amount, that I wish to sell
by whole sale; payable principally in
PRODUCE.—The purchaser must give
good security for the true performance of
his contract. W. W.

TOW LINEN.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Wants a large quantity of the above article,
if delivered immediately, at his
Store in Lexington.

STRAYED

FROM Robert Sanders's tavern, about
the 10th or 15th of last March, a
BRIGHT BAY MARE,
about six years old, about fourteen hands
two or three inches high, a long twitch
tail, a little roach backed, with some fears
about the middle, trots and canters, a
tolerable likely Mare. Whoever deliv-
ers her to the Jailor in Lexington, or to
Matthew Anderson, near Winchester,
Clarke county, shall receive Eight Dol-
lars reward.

Benj. Wharton.

July 9th, 1802.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Lexington Jail about the 20th
July last, **A NEGRO MAN**, named
ROBIN, about 22 years of age, about 5
feet 4 or 5 inches high, yellowish com-
plexion, smiling countenance, and well
fitted—very artful. It is supposed he will
attempt to cross the Ohio. Whoever
will take up said negro and deliver him to
the subscriber, near Nashville, on the
Cumberland river, in Tennessee, or secure
him in any jail, so that I get him, shall re-
ceive the above reward and all reasona-
ble charges.

JOHN GRAVES.

August 7, 1802.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on Saturday the 10th inst.
from the subscriber, living in Bourbon
county, two and a half miles from Mil-
lerburg, on the road to Paris,

A BAY MARE,

two years old last June, near fifteen hands
high, a small tail in her forehead, some
white on her off hind foot from the pas-
tern joint down, and the near hind pas-
tern joint is crooked, which occasions
her hoof to turn out, owing to a hurt re-
ceived whilst a young colt. A man was
seen riding the above mare on Friday last
near Millerburg, and going towards
Lexington, where he was again seen on
Saturday afternoon, having parted with
her. Whoever will deliver the said mare
to the subscriber, or secure her so that he
gets her again, shall have the above re-
ward.

JOHN IRWIN.

July 20, 1802.

FISHEL & GALLETTIN,

Copper & Tin Smiths.

Respectfully inform their friends and the
public in general, that they have commenced busi-
ness at their shop on Main Street, opposite Capt.
Marshall's tavern; where those who please to favor
them with orders, may depend on their being brisk-
ly executed; and having received a fresh supply of
trick Copper.

STILLS, KETTLES, &c.

Will be made or mended on the shortest notice.
They want to purchase a quantity of
Old Copper & Pewter.

Lexington, September 10.

TAKEN up by Thomas Coleman, in
Woodford county, a

SORREL FILLEY.

two years old last spring, about 14 hands
high, both hind feet white, no brands
appraised to 12l.

Jas. HOWARD.

May 11, 1802.

FOR SALE—AT THIS OFFICE,
THOMAS COLEMAN.

NOTICE.

The highest price given for
MERCHANTABLE HEMP,
At the Store of
Walker Baylor & Son,
Opposite the Market house.
In addition to their present extensive
assortment, expect to receive a large supply of
Blankets & other Fall Goods,
Red & White Clover Seed.
WALKER BAYLOR & SON.
Lexington, September 16, 1802.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Mason county sc. July Term 1802.

Elizabeth Phillips & Gabriel Phil-
lips, heirs of Gabriel Phillips de-
ceased, by George Shepherd, }
their next friend, }
Against }

Sarah Phillips widow of John Phil-
lips, dec'd. & Geo. Phillips, James
Phillips, Richard Bane, & Nancy
his wife, William Tate, & Lucy
his wife, Thomas Farrow, &
Frances his wife, James Savage,
& Mary his wife, Hudson Gar-
land, & Elizabeth his wife, Wil-
liam Alcock, Sarah Alcock, Fran-
ces Alcock, Elizabeth Alcock,
Richard Alcock, Dolly Alcock,
Lucy Alcock, Benjamin Phillips,
Frances Phillips, Sally Phillips,
Thane Phillips, Moses Phillips,
Polly Phillips, Elizabeth Phillips,
Nancy Phillips & George Phil-
lips, heirs & representatives of
said John Phillips deceased,

IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the
court that the defendants Thomas Far-
row and Frances his wife, Hudson Gar-
land and Elizabeth his wife, William Al-
cock, Sarah Alcock, Frances Alcock, E-
lizabeth Alcock, Richard Alcock, Dolly
Alcock, Lucy Alcock, Benjamin Phillips,
Frances Phillips, Sally Phillips, Thane
Phillips, Moses Phillips, Polly Phillips,
Elizabeth Phillips, Nancy Phillips and
George Phillips, are not inhabitants of
this Commonwealth, and they having
failed to appear and file their answer a-
gainable to law and the rules of this
court; upon motion of the complainants
by their attorney, it is ordered, that un-
less the said defendants shall appear here
at the next October term in person, or
by some attorney of said court, and an-
swer the said complainants' bill the same
shall be taken as confessed; and it is fur-
ther ordered, that a copy of this order
be advertised for two months successively
in some public authorized paper, and that
another be posted at the door of the
court-house in the town of Washington,
and that a third be posted at the door of
the Baptist meeting-house in said town,
some Sunday immediately after divine
service.

A copy.

Telle,

THO. MARSHALL JUN. C. M. C.

ON the 5th instant, I took up at my
house, two miles from Lexington, on the
Hickman road, a

STRAY MARE,

With SADDLE, SADDLE-BAGS
and BLANKET. The mare had been
stolen from Mr. Donovan of Mason
county, and has been taken by him; but
the owner of the Saddle-bags &c. is not
known. He can have his property by
applying to the subscriber, proving it and
paying charges.

PATRICK SHIELDS.

Sept. 18th. 1802.

WHEREAS

DAVID MORGAN, received three
Notes of hand from the subscriber, dat-
ed the 31st of August 1802, and payable
in eight days after date, for the sum of
four pounds each, for which the said Da-
vid Morgan was to let me have a horse
colt, free from any impediment, and said
colt is lame, I therefore forewarn all
persons from taking an assignment on
said notes, as I am determined not to
pay any part thereof, until compelled by
law.

HENRY WISHARD.

Sept. 18, 1802.

WHEREAS my wife **ANNE OVERALL**,
has left my bed and board without any
just cause, this is therefore to forewarn all
persons from dealing with or trusting her
on my account, as I am determined to
pay no debts of her contracting after this
date.

Robert Overall,

Sept. 23d, 1802.

WILLIAM LEAVY

Has just received from PHILADELPHIA,
and is now opening for sale at his store
in LEXINGTON, a large, elegant and
well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine, fine, and Aronett,
Coarse Cloths, Prussian blue
Cassimeres of differ- Kings' yellow, pa-
ent colours, tent yellow, and
Swandowns, yellow Ochre,
Striped and Plain Indigo,
Coatings, Red keel vermillion,
Rofe, Point, & Stri- Verdigrise,
ped Blankets, Logwood,
Velvets, Redwood,
Fancy Cords, 8 Madder,
Camblets, Allum,
Moreena, Coperas,
Joan's Spinning, Pepper,
Durants, plain and Allpice,
Strip'd, Nutmegs,
Callimancoes and Cloves and
Bombazets, Ginger,
Light, blue, yellow, Sulphur,
and spotted Flo- London white lead,
rentines, Spanish whitening and
Plain, strip'd & clou- Chalk,
d Nankeens, Spanish Brown,
Ginghams, Window glais by
Dimity & Merfailes the box,
Velling, Medicines & Paints,
India book Jaconet. As-usual, a very ge-
British Lappet, neral assortment
Cambrics and coarse of Law, Divinity
Mullins, & School Books,
Tamboured, fringed, A variety of Ket-
cotton and silk land's best gun &
Shawls, pistol locks,
Handkerchiefs of e- Anvils and Vices,
very description, Files of every de-
A handsome well- scription,
chosen assortment Crawley and blisfer-
of Chintzes and ed Steel,
Calicoes, unusu- Cut 3d, & 4d. Nails,
ally low, Compas, dovetail,
Mantas, Latefrings, tenon, panel,
Sencnews, & Pe- German and cast
longes, steel plate hand
Men's strip'd and saws of the best
plain Sattins, quality,
Ell and 1-2 ell Per- A numerous as-
sians, sortment of Saddlery
7-8 and yard wide and Cutlery,
Irish Linens, All kinds of shoe
Plittas remarkably maker's tools,
low, China ware by the
Brown Holland and short or full and
Britannias, complete sets,
Diaper towelling & Queens' ware of e-
table Linen, very kind,
Silk, cotton & wor- Common and Cut
led Hofs, glais Decanters,
Silk and Leather Belt plated casso-
Gloves, Copper Tea-kettles,
Thread of every All sizes of Iron &
kind, Brafs wire,
Morocco, Stuff and Screen and wheat
and Leather Slippers, farm Riddles,
Scarlet Cloaks of Gilt looking glais
different sizes, from 30 to 22
Blue, green, buff & down to 12 in-
Scarlet Plush, 3 by 10 & 10 by 12
Cotton, Wool and window glais by
Tow Cards, the box.

Aid a complete set of the
ENCYCLOPEDIA, in 18 volumes,
UMBRELLAS of every size.

There are besides the above enu-
merated articles which I have imported,
a great variety of others, which will be
sold by Wholesale or Retail, on as low, if
not on lower terms, than any ever ex-
posed for sale in this place.

Lexington, Aug. 9, 1802.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Whereas I gave a notes on 16th July last
to a certain James Caldwell of Bourbon
county, one note for eight pounds to be
paid in Cattle, the second note for eleven
bushels of Salt; and as said Caldwell has
not come forward and filled his contract
with me, these are to forewarn all persons
from taking an assignment on said notes, as
I am determined not to pay them, unless
compelled by law.

Nicholas county, JOHN BUNTON.
Sept. 10, 1802.

ALEX. PARKER & Co.

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA,
in addition to their former assortment,

India Nankeens,
India & English Flannels,
Rose Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals assorted,
Superfine Bouling Cloths,
Knives & Forks,
Cotton Cards,
Belt Coffee,
Teas,
Loaf & Mucovado Sugars,
Madeira,
Sherry,
Port &
Teneriffe }
Pepper, } WINES,
Allum,
French Indigo,
White Lead, &c.

Which they will sell on the most mode-
rate terms for Cash, Country Linen, Lin-
ey and Hemp.

Lexington, July 20, 1802.

N. B. A few of the best finished SAW
MILL CRANKS on hand.

THE LEXINGTON SUBSCRIPTION

RACES.

For any Horse, Mare or Gelding.

Will commence on the second Wednes-
day in October next, by running the four
mile heats. The winner of which shall
be entitled to two thirds of the money
subscribed.

To continue the next day by running
the three mile heats—for the remaining
third of the money subscribed.

And on the following day by running the
two mile heats—for the entrance money
of that and the two preceding days.

N. B. Once round the field will be
considered a mile.

Reference will be had to Maj. John P.
Wagon and Capt. C. Banks, for the rules
of the turf.

Sept. 6th 1802.

PARIS DISTRICT.

July Term 1802.

David Johnston Complainant,

Against

Thomas Logwood & others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Logwood, not having
entered his appearance herein agreeably
to the act of assembly and rules of this
court, and it appearing to the satisfaction
of the court, that he is not an inhabitant
of this Commonwealth, on motion of
the complainant by his counsel, it is or-
dered that the said defendant do appear
& answer the complainant's bill at the next
term; that a copy of this order be infered
in some one of the Gazettes of this date
for two months successively, another pos-
ted at the door of the court-house in Pa-
ris, and published at the front door of
the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris,
some Sunday immediately after divine
service.

A copy, Attest,

THO. ARNOLD, C. P. D. C.

PARIS DISTRICT,

July Term, 1802.

William Harvey, Complainant,

against

Samuel Taylor, James Trabue, Edmund
Thomas and George Jonlton, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Trabue, not
having entered his appearance here-
in agreeably to the act of Assembly and
the rules of this court, and it appearing
to the satisfaction of the court that he is
not an inhabitant of this commonwealth
—On the motion of the complainant by his
counsel, it is ordered, that the said defend-
ant do appear here on the third day of
the next November Term, and answer the
complainant's bill, that a copy of this or-
der be infered in one of the Gazettes of
this date for two months successively, an-
other posted at the door of the court
house in Paris, and published at the front
door of the Presbyterian meeting house
in Paris, some Sunday immediately after
divine service.

A copy,

THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this Office, the second edition of
WILSON'S GRAMMAR,
Revised and Corrected.

LOUISIANA.

The next view proposed to be taken of this subject, was the probable effects which the cession would have upon the *Commerce of the Western Country*. A writer in a federal paper has endeavored to impress it upon our minds, that the French government will not consider our treaty with Spain as binding upon her, since she was no party to the contract, and that therefore our right to the free navigation of the Mississippi will probably be contested. This fear is not better founded than the one which proceeded from the fear of French ambition. No principles of the law of nations are better established, than that treaties made by any government are binding upon its successors; and that however after a country or province may be conquered, the treaties in force respecting it are binding upon the conqueror. Now, the right to the free and undisturbed navigation of the Mississippi is secured to us in our treaty with Spain. By the principles of the law of nations which have been mentioned, this treaty must become binding upon any government which may hereafter rule the Florida and Louisiana, and will therefore be binding on France. But her Guarantee of this important right to us, in 1778, will afford her no pretext for violating it. In 1778, even, however, France was at all times secure in its rights. It is very true, if we might fight one nation, policy would direct our arms against Spain, because she is far less powerful, and of a less enterprising character. But the knowledge possessed by France, that if the contest comes on, she must lose, and we must gain; that war will be attended on her part with the loss of blood and treasure, whilst on ours it will be attended with conquest, and an increase of important territory, must secure us against any objects of this kind. If France desires the position of Louisiana, surely she will attempt no project which may endanger it; and this position will be endangered by a quarrel with America. Not only would she have to fear the power of the federation, but of every state in Europe, all of whom are jealous of her ambition, and smarting under the wounds she has inflicted on them.

But a greater security for the free navigation of the Mississippi, arises from the very ambition which generates our fears. Bonaparte wishes the French nation to prosper, because his glory and popularity are interested in her prosperity. His successors, whoever they may be, will be influenced by the same motives. We are informed that the conflict is now endeavoring to rouse the spirit of commercial enterprise in France, and to secure the dependence of the world on her commerce. It is sensible that commerce is important to every European nation. The more extensive the commerce of France, the greater will be the market for her produce and manufactures. Now, the commerce of the United States is important to any nation in Europe. The governments of Great-Britain and France must think so, or they would not have hitherto great a disposition to monopolize it. The possession of New-Orleans will give any nation which is disposed to be commercial, a great advantage over others. It will secure them the whole commerce of the western country, a country rising into importance, and progressing in all the arts which adorn civilized life. Is it probable then, that the French government would pursue any measures which should endanger the safety of this important possession? Or which should offend the important people? It cannot be believed. France, then, is not only interested in our friendship, but also in our commercial prosperity; since our provisions will be a never failing supply for her navy and islands, and our raw materials, particularly our hemp, cotton and flax, for every species of her manufactures. Our wants, in return, will be supplied by her surplus commodities produce and manufactures.

The commercial situation of the greater part of the western country, cannot however, be much worse than it at present. Neither quantities of flour, beef, pork, hemp or tobacco, can be sold at New-Orleans; nor are there vessels to find for us distant markets. Nor are our prospects when we look into the future, very flattering. The country where our principal merchants are to live, is possessed by a people delirious of enterprise, industry or capital; the genius of whose government is inimical to commerce, despotic in its nature, suspicious, tyrannical, and arbitrary. What are we to promise our level if this people continue in the possession of this important country. We cannot expect them to find us markets. Even if they possessed the funds to purchase, they could not consume our pro-

* See Vattel's law of nations.

The merchants of Spain, even where they are protected by exclusive privileges, are less active than those of other nations. Their profits are inferior, and their expenditures are greater. English merchants, trading under great disadvantages, make greater profits, and find markets for produce which the Spaniard never thought of. The Spanish subject of every part of the world is the same. Too inactive and indolent for commercial employments, he neglects advantages which others take at the risk of their liberties and lives. Is this character likely to become the sole carrier, factor, and merchant for Western America?

duce themselves. We cannot calculate upon the money of the Spanish crown. A small part of our country could supply the people and government with every kind of produce, which both might have occasion for. What is to be done with the surplus? The merchants of Kentucky, &c. do not possess sufficient capital to export it. The length of time they must lie out of their money; the hazards they must run, the toll they would have to place in strangers, together with the uncertainty and fluctuating nature of their defined markets, all forbid them to engage in the commerce. It is sufficient for them to land the produce in New-Orleans. There it must change owners—and there the individual must live who is to export it—or the commerce must be given up!

Nor can we expect, if the Spaniard rules the mouth of Mississippi, that Americans from other places will settle there; or if they do, we cannot promise ourselves that in the general they will be men of probity and independence—and such alone would we wish to be our agents. Such an enterprise will be confined to the rule of a Spanish despot, who will be confined to his own belief, are executed upon the unhappy victim, before he knows of their existence.

Before we promise ourselves that we shall enjoy all the advantages designed for the inhabitants of the western country, by the creator of the universe, we must see a change of matters upon the Mississippi, and these matters must be a people whose politics are opposite to the Spaniards. We have no prospect that Louisiana will ever belong to the Union, because we have no possession which we can offer France and Spain in exchange. We therefore must with a cession to take place to some power. Perhaps into more fortunate hands for us, could not this country get, than those of the French. The commerce of France would be peculiarly beneficial to this country. The French are an active commercial people, of an enterprising character, fearless and unobscured in their temper, liberal in their intercourse with strangers, and possessed of capital sufficient to employ millions. Such people will purchase or exchange for every species of produce which we offer them—their activity will find markets for all our commodities, and their liberality will encourage us to frequent their ports. Such a people may become our factors, carriers and merchants—none others are fit for commercial employment—none others can ever become merchants for all the people which at some future day will be settled upon the waters dependent on the Mississippi. Commerce flourishes with no other people—Action and enterprise are the soul of it. Quick sales, rapid exchanges, capital often employed, promotes the fortune of the merchant, and the prosperity of that people for which they are agents.

DE WITT.

Would this commerce at any rate be beneficial to our country? Would it not remove from us that active capital which should be employed in transporting our produce to Orleans, and in improving the interior of our country? Would it not engage many of our citizens in distant employments, where they would hourly feel less affection and love for their country, and less interest in its affairs? When they are at home, their attachment to it would every moment increase! Men who accumulate fortunes abroad, are apt to form some connexion which breaks asunder the ties which had connected them with their country, and there settle with the capital they have carried from home, and the wealth they have acquired whilst they were absent. Better then had this commerce be conducted by strangers, than the citizens of Kentucky remove to Orleans to conduct it themselves.

It may be remarked, that six dollars per barrel for flour, to a Kentuckian, is less profitable than five, to a merchant of New-Orleans. Out of this former price, the expenses of agents, the interest of money, the industry of capital engaged in the trade, is to be deducted. The return is to be made also by a circuitous and expensive route, which is very disadvantageous. Whereas the Orleans merchant no sooner purchases than he can run to the best market—his flour is soon sold—his return is immediate—his agent is himself, or under his own eye—and he is subject to none of the inconveniences of the Kentuckian.

EUROPE.

England.

LONDON, July 16.

The following we believe to be a correct outline of the indemnities:—The electorate of Rhenus and Cologne are to be abolished. The electorate of Mentz is to remain, and Altschaffenburg is to be the residence of the elector, who is to have some districts in the territories of Wurzburg and Bamberg, and is to cede to the house of Nassau-Weingarten the archbishopric of Cologne and Munster. The co-adjutor of Mentz. Hesse Darmstadt is to have part of the duchy of Westphalia and the bailiwick of Starkenburg. Hagenstein and Beilheim. Baden is to have the remainder of the bishoprics of Strasburg and Speyer, with some of the Imperial cities. The grand duke of Tuscany is to have Salzburg, Passau, Berchtesgaden, &c.—The elector of Bavaria keeps the Innviertel, and is to receive that part of the territories of Wurzburg and Bamberg, which is on the left bank of the Main, together with Echl-

stadt, and a part of Upper Suabia. The indemnities to Prussia have been already stated.

A letter from Constantinople, dated May 28, says, "The threatening position of Giorgi Osman, the rebellious Pacha, at Kirt Elice, twelve leagues from Adrianople, excites much uneasiness. The Grand Seigneur has commanded the captain pacha to take the command of the troops destined against the rebels, and which are estimated at 22,000 men. Osman, it is said, inflicts on appearing in person before the Sultan, to accuse his enemies, who are the whole cause of his rebellion. He avoids the Imperial troops as much as possible, and it is supposed will try to retire towards the Black Sea. He professes profound submission to the Sultan. His army is not estimated at more than 5,000 horse and a few foot.

The legion of honor is now organized, and a decree has been published dividing the republic into 16 parts, in each of which there is to be a company of the legion. When this institution was originally proposed, it was said to be that it was designed by the chief consul to be a means of supporting his authority. By the mode in which it is formed it will have the whole weight, and consequence of a military nobility, and by being thus generally diffused over the departments of the republic, its general influence will be more strongly felt among the great body of the people.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the high-church declared the following gentlemen duly elected representatives in parliament for the city of London:—Harvey Christian Combe, esq. Chas. Price, esq. William Curtis, esq. and Sir J. W. Anderson, Bart.

July 24.

Oudinot is appointed by the First Consul, Captain General for Louisiana. Talleyrand is out of health, and gone to the South of France.

La Fayette has written a letter to Bonaparte on the subject of his being confined to life, in which he says, that "he has his vote provided he refers to the people of France, the rights of citizens, and the liberty of the press." Bonaparte has sent him back a verbal message, saying, "tell General La Fayette if I were to do as he wishes, neither he nor I would be in France three months."

June 30.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated June 25.

"The absence of Madame Bonaparte, who is gone to take the waters of Plombières, has, within these two days, produced a variety of strange reports. It was affirmed in every quarter, not only that her absence is not occasioned by ill health, but that it is the prelude to a final separation from her husband. It is added, that after having divorced his wife, which by the existing law he may do with all facility, Bonaparte means to have himself appointed Emperor of the Gauls, and to marry a foreign princess, whom every body names at will, in the hope of having a successor! You will agree with me in regarding these rumours as extravagant and absurd; but you would witness with at least an equal degree of surprise, the manner they are generally received. The mention of the Imperial Palace seems to flatter the national vanity; and as to the idea of hereditary power, it appears to me that the people are so sick of revolutionary shocks, that they would readily lend their assent to any measure which had for its tendency to remove the apprehension of civil war, and to guarantee them against new convulsions.

"What is more certain than these rumours and speculations is, that the First Consul has lately undergone an operation for a fistula. It was performed by the celebrated chirurgien, Bowyer, and was attended with the most complete success. This is a circumstance not generally known; but his private friends, some of whom mentioned it to me, have been to felicitate him on a circumstance which ensures his health, and lengthens his perspective of longevity."

AMERICA.

District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sep. 15.

The St. Christopher Chronicle, of the 30th of July, received at this office, contains the following article:—"By a gentleman from Dominique, we learn, that a division of French troops, to the number of 8000, under the command of general Eudinot, passed that island a few days ago, in their route to their newly acquired territory of Louisiana, in Spanish America.

Maryland.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, September 15.

MURDER & SUICIDE.

The paper printed at Newburg, in the State of New-York, August 19th says—We are informed by two gentlemen who passed through Connecticut Farms, New-Jersey, on Friday last, that a most horrid deed was committed on the evening before, by a person of the name of Seaman; the circumstances as far as we can recollect are as follows:

Mrs. Seaman had been out to one of the neighbors on the afternoon of Thursday, and two of their children had been to school; on the return of Mrs. Seaman and the children it was supposed that Mr. Seaman, after shutting up the house and fastening the doors,

proceeded to butcher his wife and children. An axe was found in the room, which it is probable was the instrument he used to execute the horrid butchery, as the marks of the axe were plainly discovered on her forehead, the feet being dashed to pieces, and a pillow was found under her head. The children, it is supposed, while this was transacting had fled up stairs, where they were pursued and massacred by their inhuman father, in a manner too shocking to relate. After these wicked and barbarous proceedings, he finished the horrid catastrophe by blowing out his own brains; his head being almost entirely flung from his body, and his brains scattered over the room. The following morning the house being flung longer than usual, the neighbors got a ladder and discovered the children in the upper room lying dead, and the floor stained with blood; a magistrate was sent for and the house broke open a jury of inquest were called, but we have not learned their verdict. It is conjectured he was deranged, as it was said that he had some time past exhibited symptoms of insanity. He was in early circumstances, and his father resides in New-York.

Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, September 15.

Departed this transitory life, at Norrisstown, on Wednesday last, in the 70th year of his age, the REV. DOCTOR JOHN EWING, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and 40 years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. As a parent, husband, and divine, the doctor was unequalled. He suffered a long time under the effects of a lingering complaint, from the severity of which, he was frequently led to view his dissolution as very near; Of him it may be truly said, his life was an eminent blessing to society; his death, to himself.

Extract of a letter from a friend in Virginia, to his correspondent in the City of Washington.

"Accounts from various parts of the state, mention Mr. Dawson as our next governor. He will be supported by the republicans, and of course elected."

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, September 22.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated St. Vincennes, 10th September, 1802—evening.

"The council with the Indians was opened this morning. The chiefs and many of the warriors of the Miami, Sauk, Wea, Pian, Kaskaskia, Kickapoo, Kaskaskias and Bel River nations, have come in, accompanied by about five hundred young men, women and children. They are I believe, well disposed, and highly gratified with the attention paid them since their arrival. The views of government towards them are truly magnanimous. It is ardently wished to ameliorate their savage, barbarous state, and place them in the safe and enjoyment of civilized life.

"The Indians have been grossly imposed upon with regard to the United States. In a drunken frantic fit, they view us as old women—in their cooler reflective moments, as plotting their destruction. Those settled on the White and Red rivers, have since the establishment of a government here, been principally under the influence of the Indians in Indian affairs; but those on the Mississippi, Quinicondini and Illinois rivers, and the lakes, have been, and are still completely under the control of British agents. That treacherous hypocritical nation has now its engines spreading delusions throughout the western country. The most active measures have been taken to frustrate the assembling of the Indians; persuasions and presents have been diffused, and the most vigilant industry, and some have been taught to believe they were only invited here to be inhumanly butchered. The noted McKee, shaved, painted, &c. &c. has recently had a war-dance with the Indians that live within our territory, a thing unprecedented in time of peace. The Indians towards the Mississippi and the lakes, visit him annually, are loaded back with presents, &c. and call him the best of men—and I will venture to predict, that if the prayers of old England prevail, the knife and tomahawk will ere long exorcise us the engines of a 'secret service money.'"

"However, I am in hopes a favorable change will be effected—several circumstances which have occurred within a few days, have made very favorable impressions on the minds of the Indians. The negotiations so far, exhibit a pleasing prospect, and there is no doubt but all the objects for which the meeting has been called, will be fully obtained."

(Guard of Freedom.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax Seed.

ALSO RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

M'CALLA & Co.

Lexington, October 1.

TO DESTROY CUCKOLD BURS.

Mix fat and meal together and sprinkle the mixture on the weed whilst young and tender, and the flock will eat it down.

The above was communicated by Mr. William Green of Woodford county, who has entirely freed his farm from the Burs by that method. In a short time the flock become fond of them, after which they will be eaten out without the fault.

The following Resolutions were passed by the Legislature of Tennessee, at their last session:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that, for the encouragement of the manufacturers thereof, the several county courts, at their discretion, shall give the sum of 15 dollars as a premium, to the lady who shall make the best, finest, and neatest piece of cotton cloth, containing 15 yards; the next best 10 dollars; and for the third quality 5 dollars: The several county courts aforesaid, may at their next spring sessions, make publication that the above premiums will be allowed at their several fall sessions: and the said court shall award no less than three, nor more than five disinterested persons, to judge of the quality of the cloth so produced by the candidates, and make report accordingly; the said monies to be paid at the time the decision takes place, out of the funds of the county.

Resolved further, That the members of the present General Assembly, do recommend to their successors, whenever they may be, to appear at the next session of assembly, clothed in the manufacture of their own state.

WONDERFUL !!!

There is in the orchard of col. John Armstrong in Columbia, a Peach Tree, on which there is fruit nearly as big as a half bushel, and would weigh, it is supposed, from 20 to 25 pounds !!!

(Cincinnati paper.)

LONDON, July 18.

The last letters received at Vienna from Hermañfadt, in Hungary are far from being satisfactory. They state that a division of Passwan Ogloo's troops have unexpectedly invaded Transylvania from Wallachia; and his unforeseen movements being equally rapid and unprovoked, the Austrian frontier force could not afford protection to the inhabitants of the country, where the rebels committed great excesses. Their plan was to seize the public money in different villages and small towns, but the fiscal officers escaped. The Turks, however, overtook several, and seized the public money from them, and barbarously cut off the arms of the fugitives. The regiment of Splény cavalry hastened to these districts to succour the inhabitants, and in so doing, met with the most obstinate resistance on the part of the Turks. The Austrians had a number of men killed and wounded. A report of this has been sent to the emperor, and orders have been received for four regiments of horse and as many regiments of foot, to march and drive the invaders from the frontiers; and in case of resistance, even to pursue them to the heart of Wallachia.

It is very certain that the Imperial Cabinet was on the eve of meditating between the Grand Seignor, and Passwan Ogloo; but occurrences of such a hostile nature may probably change this kind disposition on the part of the Austrian government, and induce it to use coercive measures against the Pacha, which may ultimately furnish a pretence for a speedy quarrel with the Porte, and thus produce those important changes, which, according to report, are on the eve of taking place with regard to the Turkish possessions in Europe.

By authentic advices from Vienna, the Porte has actually testified his wishes to the emperor, previous to the invasion of Wallachia, to apply in his own name to Passwan Ogloo, to be more fully informed of his real designs. But this request, from notions of superior dignity was waved. But since Passwan Ogloo has invaded Wallachia, the Austrian commandant, at the denie or pass, called Rothentbrum, (red tower) has been desired to send a trumpet with a letter to Passwan Ogloo, to ask him what his designs were, and what conduct he meant to pursue with regard to all Austrian possessions on that part of the frontiers.

Passwan Ogloo gave a distinguished reception to the Imperial officer who brought the letter, and sent him back with a sealed answer, which was immediately forwarded to Vienna, and in which the Pacha expresses himself to this purpose:

"The Porte certainly made a convention with me last year, and as an apparent sign of her satisfaction, appointed me a pacha of three tails; but I have irrefragable proofs in hand that the ne-

ver was actuated by motives of sincerity towards me, and has cruelly destroyed my father, and many members of my family. She attempted to lull me into a treacherous security, and to find means to cut me off clandestinely. Her troops advanced from all sides to press upon my Palace, and by so doing, rendered difficult the fulfillment of the brave soldiers under my command. To procure their bread, I had no other resource left them, than to enter Wallachia, and by so doing frustrated the intentions of the Grand Seignor. In other respects I shall always regard the Austrian territories, and have given the most positive orders for this purpose.

(Signed)

PASSWAN OGLOU.

LONDON, July 1802.

Yesterday we received French papers to the 15th inst. Their contents are of some importance. The following letter received on the 13th, by the minister of the marine, explains the reason of the late coercive measures used toward the rebel general:

HEAD-QUARTERS AT THE CAPE, June 11.

CITIZEN MINISTERS,

I informed you, in one of my last dispatches of the pardon which I had been induced to give to general Touffaint. This ambitious man, from the moment of his pardon, did not cease to plot in secret. Though he surrendered, it was because general Christophe and Desfaines intimated to him that he clearly had he deceived them, and that they were determined to continue the war no longer. But being deserted by them, he endeavored to form an insurrection among the working negroes, and to raise them in a mass. The accounts which I received from all quarters, and from general Desfaines himself, with respect to the line of conduct which he held since his submission, left me no room for doubts on this subject. I intercepted some letters which he had written to one Fontaine, who was his agent at the Cape. They afforded an unfavorable proof that he was engaged in a conspiracy, and that he was anxious to regain his former influence in the colony. He waited only for the result of the dispute among the troops.

"In these circumstances it would be improper to give him time to mature his criminal designs. I ordered him to be apprehended: a difficult task, but it succeeded from the excellent dispositions made by the general of division Brunet, who was intrusted with its execution, and the zeal and ardor of citizen Ferrari, a chief of squadron, and my aid de camp.

"I have sent to France, with all his family, this deeply perfidious man, who, with so much hypocrisy, has done us so much mischief. The government will determine how it should dispose of him.

"The apprehension of general Touffaint occasioned some disturbances. Two leaders of the insurgents are already in custody, and I have ordered them to be shot. About a hundred of the confidential partizans have been secured, some of whom are sent on board the La Nuiere frigate, which is under orders for the Mediterranean, and the rest are distributed among the different ships of the squadron.

"I am daily occupied in settling the affairs of the colony with the least possible inconvenience; but the excessive heat, and the difficulties which attacked us, render it a task extremely painful. I am impatient for the approach of the month of September, when the season will relieve us all or activity.

"The departure of Touffaint has produced general joy at the Cape.

"The commissary of justice, Montperon is dead. The colonial prefect, Beneszech is breathing his last. The adjutant commandant, Dampier, is dead: he was a young officer of great promise. I have the honor to salute you.

"LE CLERC."

CORK, July 22.

The signs of weakness and dissolution exhibited by the Turkish government, chiefly appear in the disobedience to its orders, of which so many Pachas are daily affording examples. Those sent against the arch-rebel, Passwan Ogloo, have joined him with their respective divisions—so that his army is increased to 20,000, some say 40,000 men, by whom the entire of Wallachia, has been laid under contribution. Another Pacha named Georgi Ofman, is committing equal ravages in the neighborhood of Adrianople, against whom the Captain Pacha was about to march in person.—It is difficult to foresee any other termination to this disorganized state of things, except that of which Poland lately furnished a lamentable precedent; and it will very much depend on the moderation of the present European sovereigns, whether we shall not immediately see that precedent repeated.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.

From Gibraltar, July 9, 1802.

"You no doubt will before now have learnt that Consul Smith, at Tangiers, has been

ordered away, and being now here, was being declared against the United States. We now feel an infinite pleasure in mentioning to you, that the Emperor appears to have repented of his refusal, and wishes Mr. Simpson to return, allowing six months for an answer from America. Without some concession from the Emperor, and ratifying the old treaty between the two countries, Mr. Simpson is determined not to go over, and it is not improbable that in a short time accounts will be received from your Executive, so as to enable matters being settled. We do not find that any hostilities have as yet been committed, or for the present, there is any appearance of it. Still, it is coming this way run a great risk, as there is no knowing what may take place from one moment to another.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 17.

The John Adams, yesterday hailed off from the wharf, and dropped down the Eastern Branch, with her full complement of officers and men.—She will proceed hence on Sunday next to join our Squadron in the Mediterranean.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

THE Subscribers to this institution are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, of their respective subscriptions, contributions and fines. Those that remain unsettled on the first day of November next, will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection. At the same time I cannot help flattering myself, that the liberality in general have the property of the Library so much at heart, as to induce them to make punctual payment, so thereby the Directors will be enabled to make a fresh importation of Books.

BENJ. STOUT, Treasr. 25th Sept. 1802.

TAKEN up by Thos. Morton, Tanner's creek, Woodford county, one BAY MARE,

sixteen years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder S; valued to 10 dollars. Likewise, one

BAY MARE COLT, two years old, 13 hands high, no brand perceivable; valued to 15 dollars.

ONE BAY HORSE COLT, one year old, no brand; valued to 10 dollars, March 14th, 1802.

(Copy.) Wm. WARREN. N.B. The Mare is since dead.

FOR SALE for READY MONEY.

By virtue of a decree of the District court of Paris, made at the last March term of the said court, in a suit wherein John Jordan jun, is complainant and Nathaniel Williams is defendant, we shall sell for ready money, on the second day of October next, at the Court-House in Paris, the following property, which is described in a certain mortgage from the said Williams to the said Jordan, referred to by the said decree, and recorded in the office of the said district court, to wit, One in-lot in the town of Paris, lying on the north-east side of Stoner, on Main street, adjoining the line of the town lands, fronting said Main street thirty feet, and extending sixty feet back.

Also, a part of an out-lot, situated in the said town, granted to James Little by Lawrence Prozman, by deed bearing date the 15th day of June 1789, and by said Little granted to William E. Webb, by deed bearing date the 20th day of March 1795; adjoining and binding on Houston street.

Also, all that in-lot in said town, on Main street, numbered three, with the houses, buildings and improvements thereon, which was lately occupied by the said Williams himself.

Also, one half of a tract of land, lying Clarke county, containing 8000 acres, claimed by virtue of an entry made the 20th of April 1786, on three treasury warrants, numbered 16730, 10698 and 9629, which said 4000 acres of land were conveyed to the said Williams by deed from Richard Chinnowith, bearing date the 21st day of January 1797, and recorded in Clarke county court.

Also, 1200 acres of land purchased by the said Nathaniel Williams of Samuel M'Mullin and James Moody, and held by virtue of their bond, bearing date the 21st day of June 1796, the said twelve hundred acres, being a part of a survey of 3000, made for the said Moody and M'Mullin, on the waters of the South fork of Licking.

And also, two negroes, one man named John, about 23 years of age, and a woman named Chloe, about 28 years of age.

The property above mentioned, is to be sold for the purpose of paying the said Jordan, the sum of £789 to 11, with legal interest from the 18th day of March 1800 till paid.

HUGH BRENT, OBA S. TIMBERLAKE, WILLIAM KELLY, } Conrs.

Fayette, to wit:

THIS day Margaret Kifer, who lives on the road leading from Lexington to Bryant's station, about two miles from Lexington, brought before me as a jury,

A SORREL HORSE,

three years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, neither docked nor branded; appraised to go dollar, by Wm. Maclean, and John Bob. Given under my hand this 26th day of June 1802.

JOHN BRADFORD.

A copy. Telle LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

Bourbon county, ft.

TAKEN up by Andrew Lydic, living on the waters of Houton, not far from Col. Willmott's, a

DARK BAY HORSE COLT,

one year old last spring, about four feet two inches high, no brand to be seen, has a small star in his forehead, his right eye nearly out to appearance; appraised to 6l. Fotted before

WILLIAM CLARKSON.

June 26th 1802.

KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY.

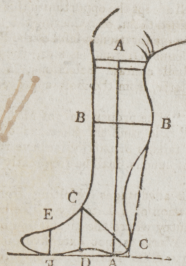
A Quarterly Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held at their Office in Lexington, on Friday the 1st day of October next, at 4 o'clock, agreeable to the constitution.

W. MACLEAN, Clk.

to the Board of Directors.

Sept. 22, 1802.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he, having received a fresh supply of the best Philadelphia BOOT-LEGS, together with sundry of the first rate WORK-MEN, is thereby enabled to furnish the fashionable part of the community with BOOTS or SHOES of the first quality, at his shop, opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, Main street, Lexington, where he will thankfully receive orders for any article in his profession. For the convenience of persons at a distance, who may wish him to supply them with Boots, &c. he has here subjoined a draft, by which they may take their own measures for boots and shoes as accurately as done by himself, which measure being reduced to inches, and directed to him, will be as carefully attended to as if the party were present—and any work thus made and forwarded agreeably to order, that should not give satisfaction, will, if returned uninjured, be received & the money refunded.



Explanation of the Plate.

FOR BOOTS.

A A Length of the leg from the bottom of the heel, as high as you wish the boot to extend.

B B Calf, measured round the thickest part.

C C Height of the calf.

D D Heel and instep.

E E The instep.

F F The ball of the foot, round the large joint of the great toe.—After the exact length of the foot in inches.

FOR BOOTLEGS.

The same as above, excepting the length, which should always be long enough to admit the calf to fill up the top of the Bootleg, and the wife the top (being large enough to admit the heel) will look awkward unless filled up by the calf of the leg.

Be particular in directing as to the thickness of the leather, fashion, shape, &c.—All which shall be duly attended to, by

N. PRENTISS,

Who proposes to furnish materials for boots &c. either cut to measure, or in the pattern. And also makes and sells by retail, Ladies' Stuff Shoes at 1 Dollar a pair.

* A few Journeymen acquainted with stuff work, will find encouragement by applying as above.

NOTICE—I shall attend by myself or agent, on the first Monday in October next, with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, at Hickman's fork, about three miles below where the road crosses said fork, that leads from Winchester to Flat creek; to take depositions to perpetuate the calls in an entry of 500 acres, made in my own name, on the 21st day of July 1787, and to do such other acts as I may deem necessary and according to law.

Benjamin Arby.

September 8, 1802.

WRITING PAPER.

A quantity of Writing Paper, for sale at this Office, by the ream.

BLANK DEEDS,

For Sale at this Office.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

HYMN TO NATURE.

Holy Nature, heavenly fair,
Lead me with thy parent care;
In thy footsteps let me tread,
As a willing child is led.

When with care and grief oppress'd,
Soft I sink me on thy breast—
On thy peaceful bosom laid,
Grief shall cease, nor care invade.

O congenial power divine,
All my votive soul is thine!
Lead me with thy parent care,
Holy Nature, heavenly fair!

ANECDOTE.

Mr. Hare, formerly envoy to Poland, had a constant apartment in the house of Mr. Fox. He like his friend Charles, had frequent dealings with the monarch's favorites. One morning looking out of his window, he observed several of the tribe assembled at the door for admittance: "Pray gentlemen," said he, "are you Fox-hunting or Hare-hunting?"

PROPOSALS

By Daniel Bradford,
For Publishing by Subscription,
THE MEDLEY;
OR MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

- I. THE MEDLEY shall be published in Numbers—one of which shall be ready for delivery on the first Tuesday in every month; and regularly forwarded to subscribers as directed.
- II. EACH Number shall contain Twenty-Four pages, *duodecimo*.—Printed with a Neat Type, on Good Paper.
- III. THE Price to Subscribers will be One Dollar per Annum, to be paid at the expiration of six months—or Seventy-Five Cents, at the time of subscribing.

The first Number will issue on the 4th January 1803.

The design of this Publication being to combine Amusement with Useful Information, it will be the study of the Editor, by the variety of his subjects to attain that object, and suit the taste of each Reader.

It is expected that Literary Characters will accept the opportunity this Work will afford them, of rendering the results of their lucubrations useful to the Public.

BESIDES Original Essays, the MEDLEY shall contain Selections, in Prose and Verse, from the most approved Authors.

As "The proper study of Mankind is Man," Biographical Sketches of those whom talents or patriotism have rendered conspicuous, shall be frequently introduced.

The advantages resulting from the publication of a Literary Miscellany in a Country where the circulation of Valuable Works is not extensive, must be obvious.—The Editor has only to add, that Industry in the collection of materials, and particular attention to the merit and variety of Extracts, shall not be wanting on his part to entitle the MEDLEY to the patronage of the Public.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, will, after the first day of October next, be published on every Tuesday instead of Friday.—The extension of the Post Roads, after that day, makes such a change necessary; as our subscribers will thereby receive their papers several days earlier than if the publication was continued on Friday.

The Editor proposes enlarging the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, after the 1st January, to be equal in size to any paper in the United States, without increasing the price. Should he be disappointed in procuring larger paper, each Subscriber shall be entitled to the MEDLEY, until the GAZETTE is so enlarged.

PUBLISHED

Last Spring, and are yet for
Sale at this Office.

A REVIEW

OF THE
NOTED REVIVAL IN KENTUCKY,
BY THE REV. ADAM RANKIN.

Price.

By the hundred, 25 4d each.
Dozen, 25 6d do.
Single, 3s.

A. RANKIN,

PRESENTS his grateful acknowledgments to his Readers, for the encouragement they have given his humble attempt to serve the public—requesting all those who purchase his Books, to leave their names with those from whom they buy; as he means to emit to them gratis, an Appendix, he is now writing on another subject—so contain about 18 pages.

May 11, 1802.

Walker Baylor & Son,

Have just received from Baltimore,
a very general assortment of

5 **MERCHANDIZE,**
Consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hard Ware,
Queen's Ware, and
Glass Ware.

Which they will sell on their usual low terms for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN & LINSEY.

N. B. We want to purchase a quantity of the Coarsest kind of Tow LINEN September 2, 1802.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

Have just received from Philadelphia, a new opening, for sale, at their Store, opposite the Market House, A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Suitable for the present and approaching season, Consisting of

22 **DRY GOODS,**
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GROCERIES,
GLASS,
QUEENS & CHINA WARE,
BAR IRON & STEEL,
NAILS of every description.

Also a constant supply of the best of SALT, from Mann's Lick.—All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash—only.

if Lexington, 7th May, 1802.

NOTICE.

44 **THE SUBSCRIBER**
HAVING united with Doctor Fishback, in the practice of Physic, wishes to close all the open accounts that have existed upon his books, previous to such connection. There are many unsettled, that were created years ago; it must therefore be manifest to every one, that it is necessary they should be closed.—

With a view to obtain this object, he has employed Mr. JACOB E. LEMME to draw off all his accounts, to settle with every individual, or cause it to be done immediately; and he hopes that no obstructions, or delays will be offered by any one concerned. If such as may be in arrears have not the means of discharging directly their accounts, there can be no reasonable objection to their giving obligations upon interest.

F. RIDGELY,

Lexington, Sept. 8th, 1802. 3c

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing any of the slaves, the property of the heirs of John Caldwell deceased, now in the possession of Mr. Bostick of Winchester, Clarke county; as the said Bostick has no right to said slaves.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, } Guards.
JAMES McDOWELL, }
Sept. 16th, 1802 3w

LIMESTONE RACES,

Free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding.

WILL commence on the first Wednesday in November next, by running the three mile heats.

The winning horse the first day to be entitled to two thirds of the money subscribed. To continue the second by running the two mile heats for the remaining third of the money subscribed, and the entrance of the first day. And on the following day, by running the mile heats for the entrance of that and the preceding day.

N. B. Once round the ground to be considered a mile. Reference will be had to John Brown, & Jonathan Rees, for the rules of the turf. It is farther expected that four horses will start the first day or no race. 3

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Woodford county, on the road leading from the court house to Todd's ferry, on the 13th instant

A NEGRO MAN, named CARROLL. About twenty years old, six feet high, spare make, black complexion, dark faced, particularly about the eyes, which are very small—carried away with him an old green cloth coat, much worn about the breeches, a ruffled shirt, a pair of Nankeen short breeches, pair of moccasins, fur hat, and flannel other clothing. Any person securing the said slave so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, from the subscriber.

September 14, 1802. Sowely Woolfolk. 13f

ROUND TEXT COPIES,

with
INSTRUCTIONS FOR WRITING,
Engraved by David Humphreys,
May be had at this Office,
Price 2/3.

Wanted,
AN APPRENTICE
TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

Apply to the Printer hereof.

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co.

Have just received and are now opening,
a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following articles,

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,
Cassimers,
Swandowns,
Striped and plain Coatings,
Rofe and striped Blankets,
Fancy and Confluitum Cords,
Velvets and Thickfets,
Camblets,
Wildbores,
Moreens, Jones's and Durants,
Callimancoes,
Bombazeens and Bombazettes,
Checks and Cotton Stripes,
Jeans and Fultans,
bogglesores,

14 Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankeens,
Ginghams,
Dimities,
Merfalsies Velling,
Mantous, Lutefrings, Taffeties, Senchaws, Sattins and Pelongs.
Perfians,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gambricks,
Gambrick, Jaconet, Lappet and Book Mullins,
Do. do. do. do. Tambored do.
Jaconet and Book Muffin Handkerchiefs.
Do. Bordered Shawls,
Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall & Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Silk Shawls,
Cotton do.

Cotton do. Small Handkerchiefs,
Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Mullins,
Silk and Cotton Hofs,
Ribbands,
Gloves,
Laces and Edgings,
Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,
Turkey Red,
Groceries,
Stationary,
Hardware,
Cutlery and Saddlery,
Queens and Glass wares,
6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails and Brads,
Cattings.

ALL of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, COUNTRY LINEN or HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. or JOHN JORDAN JUN. either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come and pay off the same, as 'tis not reasonable further indulgence should be given.
July 1st, 1802.

JOSHUA, A NEGRO MAN,
ABOUT twenty-one years of age, about five feet nine inches high, slender built and likely, formerly the property of Mrs. Gift in Clarke county, broke Lexington jail on the 16th July, with Robin advertised by Mr. Graves, and are now supposed to be in company. Whoever will deliver the said negro at Mr. Leavy's store in Lexington, shall have TEN DOLLARS REWARD, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living near Lexington.

BENJAMIN MOORE.
August 11th, 1802. *3stf

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time and place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

Fayette County,
August Quarter Session Court, 1802.
Jeffe Beauchamp, Complainant, }
vs. } IN CHANCERY.
Hase Baker, Defendant.
The defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear on the first day of our next November Quarter Session Court, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed.—That a copy of this order be published in some Kentucky Gazette according to law; another posted at the door of the court house in this county, and a third at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, some Sunday immediately after Divine Service.

A copy. Telle
Levi Todd, C. F. C.

Clarke County, 1st.

TAKEN up by John M'Ferrin, living on Howard's lower creek, Clarke county,

AN IRON GRAY MARE,

Three years old, thirteen hands and a half high, some saddle spots, branded on the near buttock thus W B appraised to 30 dollars, before me. June 28th 1802.

A copy, Telle
Wm. M'ILLAN.

LANDS IN KENTUCKY.

To be Sold by Public Sale in the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon,

Eleven Thousand Acres of LAND, in one or more lots; lying in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky, about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio river and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within fifteen miles of Main Licking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, another TRACT of LAND of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio river, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Licking river, distant only a few miles from the latter.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement.

The Grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behoof of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterion of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, clerk of Woodford county; or Maj. John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. And for further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John Wilkes, Charles Wilkes, or Lewis Simmonds esqs. New-York, or to Mr. Brown Danfries, Virginia.

July 1802.

PETER PAUL & SON,

STONE CUTTERS

From LONDON.

Now living on the Woodford road, Lexington.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public at large, that they carry on the STONE CUTTING business in all its various branches, such as

TOMBS,

GRAVE STONES of all sorts,
Polished MARBLE CHIMNEY
PIECES, and
FREESTONE ditto.

SAVES, to preserve Papers, Money, &c. from being destroyed in case of Fire. ††††

JAMES MACCOUN,

Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations from Europe, AND now opening at his Store on Main Street, nearly opposite the Market house, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

Also, from his

Nail Manufactory,

A constant supply of Cut and Hammered NAILS, of the best quality.

Lexington, January 18, 1802.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story

FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large Frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke-House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Lands well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurlby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

Danville, 9th February, 1801. J. BIRNEY. 4d

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward by the 1st day of October next, and make payment; no further indulgence will be given.

JNO. M. BOGGS.

Lexington, Sept. 6th 1802.

SUGAR & COFFEE.

A Quantity of the first Quality

SUGAR & COFFEE,

For Sale on very moderate terms, by the Barrel.

Apply at the Store of

JNO. A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Sep. 22, 1802. 4w